UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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SHAH, CHIRAG G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/697,822	RYAN, RONALD D
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chirag G. Shah	2616	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>5/11/06</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-42</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-42</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's request on 3/28/06 for reconsideration of the finality of the previous rejection

of the last Office action on the basis of the submission of Affidavits has been withdrawn and is

persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn. However, Applicant's

arguments filed 5/11/06 now argue that Sjoblom (U.S. Publication 2002/0150096 A1) reference

fails to disclose gathering communication relating information of the communication at the

selected location based at least in part on a type of the detected event in response to the detection

of the occurrence of the event.

2.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, 5-8, 12, 14-15, 17, 18-20, 22-24 and 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Sjoblom (U.S. Publication 2002/0150096 A1) in view of Hippelainen

(US 2002/0078384).

Regarding claims 1 and 19, Sjoblom discloses in **abstract and fig. 3** of a method for

lawful interception of communication related information comprising:

selecting a location for intercepting a communication in a packet data network based at

least in part on an event type **[interception node-GSN Node or any other suitable node, which**

can be used for incorporating an interception function is defined in terms of selection and

location, *see paragraph 0060; claim 10, lines 3-4; and figs. 1 and 3*];

detecting the occurrence of a predetermined event in said packet data network [*see fig. 3*

and paragraph 0061-0062, where the interception related information (IRI) detector 32 is

adapted to detect interception related information data packets and CC detector 33 is

adapted to detect the communication contents of the communication to be intercepted];

gathering communication relating information of said communication at said selected

location in response to said detection of the occurrence of said event [see paragraph 0064 and

0076 and claim 10, lines 17-20, an ordering data generating means for providing ordering

data for each of the interception related information data packets for transmission to the

interception authority device]; and

transmitting said gathered communication related information to at least one law

enforcement agency [*see paragraph 0065, fig. 3 and claim 10, lines 21-25*, of a transmitting

means for transmitting the interception related information packets and communication

content packets to the interception authority device]. *Sjoblom is silent on disclosing*

gathering communication relating information of the communication at the selected location

based at least in part on a type of the detected event in response to the detection of the

occurrence of the event. Hippelainen teaches in the abstract of an interception method and

system for performing a lawful interception in a packet network such as the GPRS or UMTS

network. Hippelainen discloses in paragraphs 0060-0061 that initial interception request is

issued from the Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) to the lawful interception node (LIN) or packet

sniffer. In other words, the LEA provides to the LIN relevant target identities whose packet are

to be intercepted. Subsequently, upon configuring the LIN settings with the relevant target

identities, the gathering of the intercepted packets are selected at the LIN based on reading the

header information of the packet received. Thus, clearly suggesting that the interception of the

packets at the LIN location is based on the type of detected event such as transmission of a

packet from which the packet header is examined and when the received packet header includes

the targeted identifier information, packet interception gathering occurs. Therefore, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the

teachings of Sjoblom to include gathering communication relating information based on a type

of detected event such a transmission of packet as taught by Hippelainen. One is motivated as

such in order to intercept the relevant target identity packets to make available results of

interception relating to specific identities to a Law Enforcement Agency.

Regarding claim 26, Sjoblom discloses in **abstract and fig. 3** of a system for lawful

interception of communication related information comprising:

selecting a location for intercepting a communication in a packet data network based at

least in part on an event type **[interception node-GSN Node or any other suitable node, which**

can be used for incorporating an interception function is defined in terms of selection and

location, *see paragraph 0060; claim 10, lines 3-4; and figs. 1 and 3*];

means [IRI detector 32, fig. 3] for detecting the occurrence of a predetermined event in

said packet data network [*see fig. 3 and paragraph 0061-0062,* **where the interception related**

information (IRI) detector 32 is adapted to detect interception related information data

packets and CC detector 33 is adapted to detect the communication contents of the

communication to be intercepted];

means [IRI ordering, fig. 3] for gathering communication relating information of said

communication at said selected location in response to said detection of the occurrence of said

event [see **paragraph 0064 and 0076 and claim 10, lines 17-20, an ordering data generating**

means for providing ordering data for each of the interception related information data

packets for transmission to the interception authority device]; and

means [transmitter 37, fig. 3] transmitting said gathered communication related

information to at least one law enforcement agency [*see paragraph 0065, fig. 3 and claim 10,*

lines 21-25, **of a transmitting means for transmitting the interception related information**

packets and communication content packets to the interception authority device]. *Sjoblom*

is silent on disclosing gathering communication relating information of the communication at the

selected location <u>*based at least in part on a type of the detected event*</u> *in response to the*

detection of the occurrence of the event. Hippelainen teaches in the abstract of an interception

method and system for performing a lawful interception in a packet network such as the GPRS or

UMTS network. Hippelainen discloses in paragraphs 0060-0061 that initial interception request

is issued from the Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) to the lawful interception node (LIN) or

packet sniffer. In other words, the LEA provides to the LIN relevant target identities whose

packet are to be intercepted. Subsequently, upon configuring the LIN settings with the relevant

target identities, the gathering of the intercepted packets are selected at the LIN based on reading

the header information of the packet received. Thus, clearly suggesting that the interception of

the packets at the LIN location is based on the type of detected event such as transmission of a

packet from which the packet header is examined and when the received packet header includes

the targeted identifier information, packet interception gathering occurs. Therefore, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the

teachings of Sjoblom to include gathering communication relating information based on a type

of detected event such a transmission of packet as taught by Hippelainen. One is motivated as

such in order to intercept the relevant target identity packets to make available results of

interception relating to specific identities to a Law Enforcement Agency.

Regarding claim 2, Sjoblom disclose in paragraph 0006 wherein the packet data network

comprises a UMTS network.

Regarding claim 3, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0059-0060 wherein said interception
is performed by a GSN node and or any other suitable node, which can be used for incorporating
interception function, and AP node a discussed in paragraph 0059 may serve as Surveillance
Access Point (SAP).

Regarding claim 5, Sjoblom discloses wherein said selecting a location comprises
intercepting said communication at a serving node in said packet data network if the event is a
path establishment or a path release [as disclosed in paragraph 0060, GSN Support node can be
SGSN or GGSN; SGSN or GGSN performs interception when the event is to establish packet
switched].

Regarding claim 6, Sjoblom discloses in wherein said serving node is selected from the
group consisting of a SGSN and an E-SGSN.

Regarding claim 7, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0060, lines 1-4 wherein said selecting
a location comprises intercepting said communication at a gateway node [GGSN, see 0060] in
said packet data network if the event is transmission of a packet.

Regarding claim 8, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0060, lines 1-4 wherein said gateway
node is selected from the group consisting of a GGSN and an E-GGSN.

Regarding claim 12, Sjoblom is silent regarding the type of the detected event comprises

call signaling, path establishment or path release, and transmission of a packet. Hippelainen

teaches in the abstract of an interception method and system for performing a lawful interception

in a packet network such as the GPRS or UMTS network. Hippelainen discloses in paragraphs

0060-0061 that initial interception request is issued from the Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) to

the lawful interception node (LIN) or packet sniffer. In other words, the LEA provides to the

LIN relevant target identities whose packet are to be intercepted. Subsequently, upon

configuring the LIN settings with the relevant target identities, the gathering of the intercepted

packets are selected at the LIN based on reading the header information of the packet received.

Thus, clearly suggesting that the interception of the packets at the LIN location is based on the

type of detected event such as transmission of a packet from which the packet header is

examined and when the received packet header includes the targeted identifier information,

packet interception gathering occurs. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Sjoblom to include

gathering communication relating information based on a type of detected event such a

transmission of packet as taught by Hippelainen. One is motivated as such in order to intercept

the relevant target identity packets to make available results of interception relating to specific

identities to a Law Enforcement Agency.

Regarding claim 14, Sjoblom discloses wherein said gathered communication related

information includes information related to path establishment or path release [see 0064, 0073,

claim 10, lines 17-20, where telephone number, which relates to path establishment data is intercepted to be sent to the interception authority].

Regarding claim 15, Sjoblom discloses wherein said gathered communication related information includes packet information [see 0064, claim 10, lines 17-20, where ordering/gathering information includes information related interception packets or call content and the order of packets relates to path establishment data in order to the interception authority].

Regarding claim 17, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0058-0059 wherein said path establishment information includes information indicating the status of a path between a mobile terminal and said packet network, wherein said information is selected from the group consisting of established and released.

Regarding claim 18, Sjoblom discloses in fig. 2 of header including wherein said packet information includes a source address and a destination address of a packet.

Regarding claim 20, Sjoblom disclose in paragraph 0006 wherein the packet data network comprises a UMTS network.

Regarding claims 22, Sjoblom discloses in fig. 2 and 3, 0058-0059 and claim 10 wherein said detected event is selected from the group consisting of the establishment of a path and release of a path, wherein said collected communication relating information includes a path

related information, wherein said path related information is selected from the group consisting of path established and path released, wherein said collected information further includes information selected from the group consisting of a time stamp for the detection of the occurrence of said event, and a path identifier for said path.

Regarding claim 23, Sjoblom discloses in figure 2 and claim 10 wherein said detected event is transmission of a packet in said packet data network, wherein said packet includes a payload and a network layer [intercepted data, control network information], and wherein said collected communication related information includes information selected from the group consisting of source address of said packet and a destination address of said packet [see fig. 2 of header including wherein said packet information includes a source address and a destination address of a packet].

Regarding claim 24, Sjoblom wherein said information further includes information

selected from the group consisting of a path identifier for a path utilized for said transmission of

said packet and an address of a network service to which said packet is delivered prior to being

delivered to said destination address [see fig. 2 of header including wherein said packet

information includes a source address and a destination address of a packet].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 9, 11, 13, 25 and 27-42 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen (US 2002/0078384) and further in view of Prieur (U.S.

Patent No. 6,470,075).

Regarding claim 27, Sjoblom discloses in **abstract and fig. 3** of a system for lawful

interception of communication related information comprising:

selecting a location for intercepting a communication in a packet data network based at

least in part on an event type **[interception node-GSN Node or any other suitable node, which**

can be used for incorporating an interception function is defined in terms of selection and

location, *see paragraph 0060; claim 10, lines 3-4; and figs. 1 and 3***]**;

means [IRI detector 32, fig. 3] for detecting the occurrence of a predetermined event in said packet data network [*see fig. 3 and paragraph 0061-0062*, **where the interception related information (IRI) detector 32 is adapted to detect interception related information data packets and CC detector 33 is adapted to detect the communication contents of the communication to be intercepted**];

means [IRI ordering, fig. 3] for gathering communication relating information of said communication at said selected location in response to said detection of the occurrence of said event [**see paragraph 0064 and 0076 and claim 10, lines 17-20, an ordering data generating means for providing ordering data for each of the interception related information data packets for transmission to the interception authority device**]; and

means [transmitter 37, fig. 3] transmitting said gathered communication related information to at least one law enforcement agency [*see paragraph 0065, fig. 3 and claim 10, lines 21-25,* **of a transmitting means for transmitting the interception related information packets and communication content packets to the interception authority device**].

Sjoblom is silent on disclosing gathering communication relating information of the communication at the selected location based at least in part on a type of the detected event in response to the detection of the occurrence of the event. Hippelainen teaches in the abstract of an interception method and system for performing a lawful interception in a packet network such as the GPRS or UMTS network. Hippelainen discloses in paragraphs 0060-0061 that initial interception request is issued from the Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) to the lawful interception node (LIN) or packet sniffer. In other words, the LEA provides to the LIN relevant target identities whose packet are to be intercepted. Subsequently, upon configuring the LIN

settings with the relevant target identities, the gathering of the intercepted packets are selected at

the LIN based on reading the header information of the packet received. Thus, clearly

suggesting that the interception of the packets at the LIN location is based on the type of detected

event such as transmission of a packet from which the packet header is examined and when the

received packet header includes the targeted identifier information, packet interception gathering

occurs. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of

the invention to modify the teachings of Sjoblom to include gathering communication relating

information based on a type of detected event such a transmission of packet as taught by

Hippelainen. One is motivated as such in order to intercept the relevant target identity packets to

make available results of interception relating to specific identities to a Law Enforcement

Agency.

Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen fails to disclose of a base station for receiving an event, a

node operable to communicate with the base station and a SAP operable to communicate with

the node, wherein the SAP intercepts, gathers and provides the gathered information to the law

enforcement agency.

Prieur teaches of a system and method for determining whether at least one subscriber

participating in a communication session is marked for monitoring by a LEA.

Prieur discloses in figure 2 and respective portions of the specification of a base station

[BS] for receiving an event from an intercept device [Intercept Access Point (IAP) 14] via MSC.

As mentioned before, Prieur discloses in col. 3, lines 60 to col. 4, lines 7 and col. 4, lines 54-56,

that IAP may be co-located with the MSC 16 or may be logically connected to MSC, in order to

be able to intercept communications of monitored subscribers. Prieur further discloses in figure 2

of a node [target mobile station] operable to communicate with the base station [BS] and the

MSC [logically connected to SAP (IAP)]. Prieur also discloses in col. 5, lines 49 to col. 6, lines

2, of SAP (IAP 14) intercepts the call content and the call identification information, which is

then delivered through the delivery function 18 to the Law Enforcement Agency 30.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the

invention to modify the teachings of Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen to include the features for

performing the functionalities as taught by Prieur in order for the LEAs to find potentially

incriminating information relating to the monitor subscribers in real-time without prolonged

delays.

Regarding claims 9 and 25, Sjoblom discloses in figure 3 and claim 10 and respective

portions of the specification wherein said transmitting said gathered communication related

information further comprises: Sjoblom discloses in claim 10, lines 13-25 of providing said

gathered information (interception relation information packets) to a delivery function

(transmitter);

Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen fail to explicitly disclose of formatting said gathered

information by said delivery function into a format acceptable to said at least one law

enforcement agency; and forwarding said formatted information to said law enforcement agency.

Prieur discloses of formatting said gathered information by said delivery function into a format

acceptable to said at least one law enforcement agency; and formatting said formatted

information to said law enforcement agency [as disclosed in figure 2 and in col. 4, lines 54-56

and col. 5, lines 18-40 and 63-67, IAP intercepts communication of monitored subscribers and

includes a module for formatting data and then forwarding the data to the delivery sub

function18 ; and providing said report to said law enforcement agency [as disclosed in col. 5,

lines 63-67, the delivery function delivers the intercepted information of the monitored

subscriber to LEA 30]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art

at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen to include

formatting by delivery function into a format acceptable by law enforcement agency as taught by

Prieur. One is motivated as such in order to legibly read call content and call identification

information for the LEA to prosecute the applicable action.

Regarding claim 11, Sjoblom discloses in figure 3 and claim 10 and respective portions

of the specification wherein said transmitting said gathered communication related information

further comprises: Sjoblom discloses in claim 10, lines 13-25 of providing said gathered

information (interception relation information packets) to a delivery function (transmitter);

Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen fails to explicitly disclose wherein said transmitting said

gathered communication related information comprises: formatting said gathered information by

said SAP into a report acceptable to said at least one law enforcement agency; and providing said

report to said law enforcement agency. Prieur discloses in figure 2 wherein said transmitting

said gathered communication related information comprises: formatting said gathered

information by said SAP [IAP 14] into a report acceptable to said at least one law enforcement

agency [as disclosed in figure 2 and in col. 4, lines 54-56 and col. 5, lines 18-40 and 63-67, IAP

intercepts communication of monitored subscribers and includes a module for formatting data

and then forwarding the data to the delivery sub function18; and providing said report to said law

enforcement agency [as disclosed in col. 5, lines 63-67, the delivery function delivers the

intercepted information of the monitored subscriber to LEA 30]. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of

Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen to include formatting by delivery function into a format

acceptable by law enforcement agency as taught by Prieur. One is motivated as such in order to

legibly read call content and call identification information for the LEA to prosecute the

applicable action.

Regarding claim 13, Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen fails to disclose wherein said

gathered communication related information includes information related to call signaling.

Prieur discloses in col. 4, lines 8-24 wherein said gathered communication related information

includes information related to call signaling [a call data channel may be used for carrying

messages reporting the call-identifying information]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Sjoblom in

view of Hippelainen to gather communication related to call signaling. One is motivated as such

in order to identify the what type of channel or signal may be used for transporting the

intercepted call content, thus improving system latency.

Regarding claim 28, Prieur discloses in figure 2 wherein said base station is a Radio

Access Network.

Regarding claim 29, Prieur discloses in figure 2 wherein said intercept device [mobile device] is a mobile terminal selected from the group consisting of a wireless phone, a personal digital assistant, and a pager.

Regarding claim 30, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0060, lines 1-3 wherein said node is a serving node.

Regarding claim 31, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0060, lines 1-4 wherein said node is a SGSN.

Regarding claim 32, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0059-0060 wherein said SAP is part of a node selected from the group consisting of a serving node[SGSN, see 0060] and a gateway node [GGSN, see 0060].

Regarding claim 33, Sjoblom discloses in paragraph 0060 wherein said SAP is part of a node selected from the group consisting of a serving GPRS support node, an extended serving GPRS support node, a gateway GPRS support node, and an extended gateway GPRS support node.

Regarding claim 34, Sjoblom discloses in fig. 2 and 3 wherein said gathered communication related information includes information about the initiation of a call setup [time stamp/control data/session identifier, fig. 2] by said intercept device [GSN intercept node, fig. 3].

Regarding claim 35, Sjoblom disclose in fig. 2 and 3wherein said gathered

communication related information includes information about the initiation of a session setup

[session identifier and control data, fig. 2] by said intercept device [GSN intercept node, fig. 3].

Regarding claim 36, Sjoblom discloses wherein said gathered communication related

information includes information about the establishment of a communication path between said

intercept device and a network service [see 0064, 0073, claim 10, lines 17-20, where telephone

number, which relates to path establishment data is intercepted to be sent to the interception

authority].

Regarding claim 37, Sjoblom discloses wherein said gathered communication related

information includes information about the release of a communication path between said

intercept device and a network service [see 0064, 0073, claim 10, lines 17-20, where telephone

number, which relates to path establishment and released data]

Regarding claim 38, Sjoblom discloses wherein said gathered communication related

information includes the destination address of a packet transmitted over a communication path

between said intercept device and a network service [see fig. 2 of header including wherein said

packet information includes a source address and a destination address of a packet].

Regarding claim 39, Sjoblom discloses in fig. 1 and 2 wherein said destination address is

the address of said network service [LEA 1, fig. 1].

Regarding claim 40, Sjoblom discloses in fig. 1 and 2 wherein said destination address is

the address of another device [2_3 delivery function, fig. 1] associated with said network service

[LEA, fig. 1] and said gathered information further includes an address of said network service

[LEA, fig. 1], wherein said packet is delivered to said another device via said network service.

Regarding 41, Prieur discloses in figure 1 wherein said network service is associated with

an Internet Service Provider (ISP) [Service Provider Administration Sub-function] as claim.

Regarding claim 42, Sjoblom discloses in fig. 1 and 2 wherein said destination address is

the address of an associate device [deliver function, fig. 1].

7.   Claims 4, 16 and 21 and rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Sjoblom in view Hippelainen and further in view of Hasan et al. (U.S. 6,707,813).

Regarding claims 4, 16 and 21, Sjoblom discloses in fig. 2 of GPRS related events

information selected from the group consisting of a time stamp for the detection of the

occurrence of the event, a session identifier, and an identifier of the type of the communication.

Sjoblom in view of Hippelainen fails to disclose wherein said call signaling information includes

information indicating the type of signaling, wherein said information is selected from the group

consisting of H.323 and SIP. Hasan teaches of a method of call control in a packet-switched

radio telecommunications network. Hasan discloses in col. 2, lines 31-58 of utilizing CSCF to

serve H.323 gatekeeper or a SIP proxy server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Sjoblom in view of

Hippelainen to include implementing call control protocols such as SIP and H.323 in order to

minimize delays.

8.   Claim 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sjoblom and

Hippelainen in view Prieur further in view of Dikmen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6577865),

hereinafter Dikmen.

Regarding claim 10, Sjoblom and Hippelainen in view of Prieur discloses of delivery

function. Sjoblom in view of Prieur fails to explicitly disclose the delivery function utilizes a J-

STD-025 interface. Dikmen teaches a system for intercepting of wireless communication.

Dikmen discloses in col. 3, lines 66 to col. 4, lines 13, wherein the delivery function utilizes a J-

STD-025 interface. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at

the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Sjoblom and Hippelainen in view of Prieur

to include utilizing a J-STD-025 interface as taught by Dikmen in order to be able to verify the

connectivity of the call data channels (CDC), which are generally used to transport messages

which report call-identifying information, such as calling party identities and called party
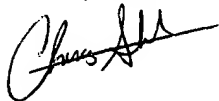
identities.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chirag G. Shah whose telephone number is 571-272-3144. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 571-272-7682. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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cgs
June 6, 2006

Chirag Shah
Patent Examiner